

# HAD THE GAME AND LOST IT

Barre Had to Be Content with 2 to 2 Tie with Montpelier

## MELANSON WEAKENED LAST OF THE GAME

Gallagher Was Given Poor Support by His Team

With the score tied 2 to 2 at the end of the tenth inning, Umpire Nicora called yesterday's game between Barre 1. A. C. and Montpelier at Berlin street on account of darkness. The Italians put the game on the ice in the fifth and sixth innings, only to let a chance slip to give Gallagher his trimmings in the two following frames, when Jeff Melanson weakened long enough to allow four of the seven hits which were made off his delivery, resulting in two runs.

It was one of the best games that the Italians have played this season, as there were fielding features in nearly every inning. Brickley in left made a putout that hinged on the left league style when he made a catch, running from left center to the fence on the Berlin street side and capturing a fly off Bartlett's bat in the tenth inning, after darkness made it almost impossible to see the ball. Brickley's phenomenal catch was not the only grandstand play by any means. Melanson stabbed a hot liner off Doyle's bat in the first inning, spearing it at his shoe tops.

Barre played rings around Montpelier in the field, making but one slip and this one by Lavoie as Bottiggi slid into third base in the seventh inning, while Montpelier slipped seven times. Doyle made three bad errors, one of them rolling easily through his legs, and the other two wild throws to the initial station. Bottiggi's error was an inexcusable one, as he dropped the ball after a long run to the left field foul line.

Rip Gallagher, Montpelier's old reliable, was on the firing line again and with proper support he would have won his game, as he was pitching air-tight ball, allowing but six scattered hits and striking out 13 of the Barre cannoners. Gallagher was a little wild at times, although his passes to Comoli and Brickley were intentional, he giving Joe a pass with Stuart on second in the first inning and taking no chances in the hard-hitting Brickley in the ninth inning with a man on second base. Melanson pitched good ball throughout the game, having ten strikeouts to his credit and passing one man.

Barre's first run came in the fifth inning, when Granai hit one that Doyle tried to flirt with and got stung to the extent of an error, as the ball rolled safely through his legs. Granai went to second on a passed ball by Phillips, stole third and ran home on Stuart's single to center. A long three-base blow by Tomasi in the sixth inning was the starting of another run, the ball sailing past Bartlett into the stone heap in center field. Tomasi tallied number two when Bresnahan let a throw go past him into left field. Montpelier's runs were made in the next two innings. The first one was the result of a triple by C. Bartlett and a single by Bottiggi. The second counter was made in the eighth inning on a hit by J. Bartlett, a sacrifice by Doyle, a wild pitch and a single by Bresnahan. The score is as follows:

BARRE 1. A. C.	MONTPELIER
Stuart, 1b., 5 1 0 0 0	Doyle, ss., 4 0 2 3 3
Brickley, 2b., 3 1 2 0 0	Bresnahan, 3b., 4 2 1 1 1
O'Connor, cf., 5 0 3 0 0	Gallagher, p., 1 0 1 0 0
Comoli, c., 3 0 2 1 0	C. Bartlett, cf., 4 1 1 1 0
Tomasi, rf., 5 2 1 0 0	Wakelin, 1b., 3 0 0 0 0
Lavoie, 3b., 4 0 0 1 0	Bottiggi, 2b., 1 0 1 0 0
Brown, 2b., 1 0 0 0 0	Russell, 2b., 4 1 1 1 1
Gace, 2b., 4 1 3 0 0	Phillips, c., 3 0 1 0 0
Granai, ss., 3 0 0 0 0	J. Bartlett, cf., 4 1 0 0 0
Doyle, ss., 1 0 0 0 0	Doyle, ss., 4 1 0 0 0
Melanson, p., 3 0 1 4 0	
Totals, 37 6 30 10 1	

Barre 1. A. C. 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2  
Montpelier 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2  
Summary: Runs—J. Bartlett, C. Bartlett, Tomasi, Granai, two-base hit—Brickley, three-base hit—Tomasi, C. Bartlett. Sacrifice hits—Brickley, Gallagher, Doyle. Stolen bases—Comoli, 2; Bottiggi, Gace, Granai. First base on balls—Off Melanson, off Gallagher 4; struck out—By Gallagher 13, by Melanson 10. Left on bases—Barre 1. A. C. 10, Montpelier 5. Wild pitch—Melanson. Passed ball—Phillips. Hit by pitcher—Wakelin, Comoli. Time of game—1:55. Umpires—Burke and Nicora.

It was the fastest played game on the local grounds this season, lasting only an hour and 50 minutes to play 10 innings.

Brickley's catch in the 10th inning was a beauty, he running into the fence to gather in the sky-scaper.

Gallagher ended the game with three strikeouts in the last frame.

Credit must be given Nicora on his close decisions at the plate.

A Montpelier fan remarked that he would give a dollar to see a hard-hitting Montpelier player, on hearing that time used as one of the Capital City players came to bat.



ASHBY-21 LEXICON-25  
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# "HOW IS YOUR LIVER?"

No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not grip. Price 25c. of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. L. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Boston—St. Louis 2, Boston 1.  
At New York—Detroit 7, New York 3.  
At Washington—Washington 5, Cleveland 4.  
At Philadelphia—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	71	52	.577
Detroit	70	57	.551
Chicago	69	57	.548
St. Louis	68	59	.535
Cleveland	67	60	.527
New York	60	59	.508
Washington	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	27	94	.223

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At St. Louis—Chicago 8, St. Louis 1.  
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 3, Boston 2.

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	72	44	.621
Boston	69	45	.605
Philadelphia	67	49	.578
New York	56	58	.491
Pittsburgh	55	64	.463
St. Louis	55	68	.447
Chicago	55	68	.447
Cincinnati	46	78	.371

### BASEBALL BRIEFS.

Harry Bay, former big leaguer and later manager of the Mason City team in the Central association, recently entered on his new duties as pilot of the Rock Island team, succeeding Pete Lister.

Markle, the Giant recruit who showed such promise in the early spring and slumped later in the season, being sent to Toronto of the International league, won a game from Keating, the old Yankee pitcher in Wednesday's game, winning by a score of 5 to 0.

Johnson, the old Newport, N. H. pitcher that Connie Mack picked out of the bush this summer, is showing some good baseball ability, as he won from the strong White Sox team Tuesday by a score of 9 to 2.

Nearly all the ball players in the American league would rather see either Boston or Brooklyn grab the pennant in the National league. If Philadelphia wins there will not be as large crowds for the Phillies' grounds are under-sized.

In case of a strike on the railroads, Pres. Linnin will take his team on the road by automobiles.

Jimmy Walsh, who has been playing a strong game for Connie Mack of late, will come to the Red Sox team in exchange for Catcher Haley, who has been playing for the Philadelphia team during the past month. The trade for Walsh comes as a surprise in only one way and that is, why should Mack trade a man that he knows very little about?

Haley went to the Athletics about a month ago from the Buffalo Bisons, and was under an optional agreement by the Boston team. Connie appeared to like the working of the youngster so well that he told Carrigan that he would trade Walsh for him. Walsh probably will warm the bench for the Boston team, as it is hardly likely that he can crowd any one of the Red Sox trio out of their regular berths, but nevertheless he is a valuable man to hit in the pinches and will be of much value to the Boston team in their big drive in September.

## MOVEMENT OF MAILS

### RESTS WITH WORKERS

Won't Attempt to Force Them, Says Postmaster General

Burlison.

Washington, Sept. 1.—It rests entirely with the railroad workers to say whether or not the mails shall move. Postmaster General Burlison said yesterday. "If the employees say they will move the mail trains," he said, "we will make the railroads carry the mails."

"If any train moves it will carry mail. If no train moves we will make no effort to force movement of the mails. If the men won't move the mails, they won't—and that's all there is to it. We can't force them, except as a military necessity."

## BRITISH LOST IN

### AUGUST 127,945

War Office Totals Casualties for All the Fronts—Bavarians Surrender South of Martinpuich.

London, Sept. 1.—It was officially announced yesterday that the British casualties, killed, wounded and missing on all the fighting fronts in the month of August totalled 47,111 officers and 123,234 men.

The war office statement in regard to fighting in France follows: "In the operations south of Martinpuich (Somme) reported last night two officers and 124 soldiers of other ranks surrendered. They belonged to a Bavarian regiment and their willingness to surrender instead of returning to their lines is interesting."

"We discharged gas over a broad front near Arras, and also near Armentieres, with good results. "The enemy shelled Bethune last night, which led to heavy retaliation from our guns."

Paris, Sept. 1.—German troops penetrated the French trenches in Parroy forest in Lorraine Wednesday night, but were immediately ejected by a counter attack, says yesterday's announcement of the war office.

## FAY STILL AT LARGE

### AFTER PRISON ESCAPE

The Bomb Plotter Has Not Been Found By the Authorities.

Atlanta, Sept. 1.—Police have been watching all roads and railroads and have searched the country surrounding the federal prison, but have found no trace of Lieutenant Robert Fay or William Knobloch, who walked out of the penitentiary Tuesday disguised as painters.

Fay was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for plotting to plant bombs in merchant vessels owned by the allies, and Knobloch was serving a similar term for using the mails to defraud. Both were convicted in New York.

## FEWER EPIDEMIC CASES.

New York Reports Only 60 Victims, with 21 Deaths, Were Discovered.

New York, Sept. 1.—Fewer new cases of infantile paralysis in every borough of the city yesterday lent a brighter aspect to the campaign against the epidemic. The number of sufferers discovered by physicians during the 24 hours ending at 10 a. m. was 60, 19 fewer than shown in Wednesday's report. There were 21 deaths, a drop of 1.

# ROADS PAY LESS SAY "BIG FOUR"

Brotherhoods Put Out Statement to Justify Demands

## FREIGHT LOADS ARE LARGER

Labor Cost Cut Heavily in Last 15 Years, They Assert

Washington, Sept. 1.—A statement prepared by "Big Four" brotherhood leaders to demonstrate the justice of their claim that reduced labor cost on the railroads justifies their demand for an increase in wages, says:

"During the period of 1900 to 1915 the average freight train load increased 67 per cent. As a result the railroads were enabled to move an increase of 104 per cent in freight traffic with an advance of only 23 per cent in freight train miles."

"The increased productivity of transportation employees has been attended by a decrease in costs to the railroad companies in terms of wage payments for each unit of traffic handled. Each 1,000 tons handled by representative western railroads in 1915 cost the companies in wages to engineers and firemen 33.1 cents less than in 1890."

"Taking all the railroads of the United States as one system, the total labor cost of operation per 1,000 ton miles decreased from \$2.98 in 1895 to \$2.40 in 1914. The decrease in cost to the railroads for the different classes of employees for each 1,000 tons hauled one mile was, during the same period, as follows:

increase in cost to the railroads for the different classes of employees for each 100 tons hauled one mile was, during the same period, as follows:

	Decrease 1914
Engineers	.079
Firemen	.037
Conductors	.033
Other trainmen	.005

"The reduction in costs on individual railroads has in many instances been much greater. The revenue gains made by 24 representative western railroads because of increased labor and operating efficiency during the period 1890-1913 were sufficient to offset all added costs of operation, whether arising from wages or other items of operating expense, and still leave a net gain in operating revenue of 27 cents for each train mile operated."

"Transportation employees have had to work harder through longer hours; have had their responsibilities increased; have produced more, have cost the railroads less and should have further participation in the fruits of their labor in shorter hours or increased compensation."

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"If the employees say they will move the mail trains," he said, "we will make the railroads carry the mails."

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## PACKERS RAISE MEAT PRICES

Supplies in Washington for Several Days Jump 4 to 5 Cents a Pound.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Food prices in the central market of the capital reflected the effects of the threatened railway strike.

Although the embargoes generally do not affect foodstuffs which can be delivered before the strike is called, retailers declare that the distributing agencies of the great meat packing houses had advanced prices for meat and five cents a pound on meats which had been in their hands since last Monday. Other food commodities felt the effects of the situation.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Hogs jumped 10 cents to the highest level since 1895 on the Chicago livestock exchange yesterday when choice animals were quoted at \$11.40 a hundred pounds. The railroad embargo on livestock was responsible for the gain.

Cattle were up unevenly with the top price at \$11.55 for beefs. Sheep sold strong at prices from 10 to 15 cents higher.

## COTTON RISES SHARPLY.

December Contracts Advances About \$1.80 a Bale on Unfavorable Crop Report.

New York, Sept. 1.—The government crop report indicating a condition of 22 per cent, or the lowest on record for August 23, and a lint crop of 11,800,000 bales, was followed by a violent advance in the cotton market here yesterday. December contracts sold up to 16.10, or about \$1.80 a bale above the closing price yesterday.

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## Family and Religion—The Subjects Everyone Will Talk About.

In the September American Magazine a writer who tells how he found God, says:

"After 24 years of pretty strenuous business life I have come to the conclusion that there are two subjects on which the average man will always talk—his own family and religion. Preachers who complain that men are not interested in religion either don't know how to talk to them, or they haven't ridden much in the smoking compartment of Pullmans."

I have heard, in those little smoke-filled lounges, discussions of whether there is a God, and what there is in life that is really worth a man's working for, discussions that would do credit to a theological seminary."

## This Dog Beats Back a Mob.

In the September American Magazine, a writer tells how Prince Otto, a sturdy dog, stamped a mob. The writer says: "The dog needed no second bidding. Instantly his great, powerful body shot across the intervening space as if propelled by giant springs, his fearsome fangs bared and the snarl of battle in his throat. The mob fell back before his fierce onslaught, the more cowardly fighting to escape. The brawny leader went down at the first rush, his cheek torn open by Otto's fangs. Tony Rampetto drove his dog back, but Otto seized him by the shoulder and shook him as a terrier shakes a rat. Again and again the fearless dog charged. They dared not fire in the confusion, and they were powerless against this unleashed fury."

# URGES LAWYERS TO SHOW INTEREST

Senator Borah of Idaho Thinks They Should Show More Concern in Legislation in the Several States of the Country.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A plea for a more general interest in legislation on the part of the country's lawyers was made before a meeting of the American Bar association yesterday by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. The purpose of legislation would be served more fully, he said, were the same impartial care exercised in its framing as is given it in its interpretation by the courts.

Scrutiny and criticism by great lawyers, acting solely in the public interest, said the senator, would have the greatest influence for good when laws are being moulded.

"Our courts are being constantly assailed for constructions placed upon statutes," said Senator Borah, "but, candidly the marvel to me is, in view of the influences which surround legislation, the careless and indifferent manner in which bills are drafted, the selfish and sinister influences which warp our statutes in the making that the courts have done as well as they have in interpreting them. If the American bar would look upon our statutes somewhat as the great lawyers in private life looked in on affairs in 1688 and 1787 it would be a wholesome influence, the extent of which could be measured neither by time nor words."

"You say this is a great deal to ask, a great deal to expect that men turn aside from their personal concerns to help with the work which others have been selected to do. But I reply there is a vast amount at stake and further give it as my deliberate opinion that these institutions of ours cannot be kept intact if we are to depend alone upon those who hold public office."

Lawyers, said Senator Borah, owe a particular duty to the community in the work of framing laws because of their special knowledge.

"The difference in responsibility between a man in public office and the citizen in private life is one of degree only," he said, "but if the lay citizen owes something to the public far greater than the obligation of a lawyer. Almost every conceivable question, almost every matter of moment to the citizen at this time involves in some way a knowledge of the law and the training which enabled us to adjust well-known legal principles to our new industrial and social conditions."

Senator Borah declared the lawyer who becomes a public official has no right to hold a retainer while writing a law in the public interest, and a law that may affect his client adversely.

"A member of Congress," he said, "is in an indefensible position who is called upon to legislate concerning those matters in which his clients may have an interest and which may concern them vitally. Men do not give large retainers to the men engaged in public service in order that those men may more thoroughly look after the public interest. They give them because they expect them to be amenable to reason in an emergency and in order that they may be sufficiently conservative in not yielding to that radicalism which takes alone into consideration the public interest."

"I venture to prophesy that the people will in due time insist that their representatives in Congress shall stand as free from the relationship of client and attorney with reference to all those matters upon which they are called to legislate as now characterizes the great tribunal which passes finally upon the constitutionality of the laws which we make."

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# Your New Fall Hat is Here!

Yes, already! Same old story—we are right on the job with the new things extra early, because we know from experience that a lot of the best dressed men in Barre like to have their new clothes a little ahead of season rather than a little late.

And just while we are speaking of it, that's one of the things that make some men always appear well dressed even though their clothes do not appear to be expensive.

# See These New Stetsons

Our full line of Stetsons for fall is here. The name Stetson is so well known that it's just like saying "sterling" when you speak of silver.

But leaving general goodness out of the discussion, we want you to be sure to come in and see the new Stetson hit for fall—the CRITERION they call it. You'll vote it a winner right off the bat.

"Better never late" is a pretty good rule to follow, so come in in a day or so and at least see what's going to be worn this fall.

# Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers Phone 66-W

## Old Home Days in New Hampshire Bring Back Many Wandering Sons.

In the September American Magazine, Winston Churchill, the novelist, writes about New Hampshire. He says:

"When two generations or more ago, New Hampshire, with her sister states of New England, cast her bread upon the waters she did not look for any reward. One who travels by motor to-day through the hills of the state cannot fail to remark the white homesteads beside the roadways, homesteads that once sheltered under their generous roofs broods of a dozen or more. With what prodigality she sent them forth to build up the West, to die on the battlefields of the Civil war! Many of them lie in the wilderness, and at Gettysburg and Antietam. Thus she denied herself while her sons helped to preserve the republic, to make its fortune and to forge its destiny. To-day the sons of New England are coming back to occupy the old homesteads, to build new ones, to gain in rest and health and inspiration and beauty what the old state has to give, to take part in her town meetings and Old Home days; and the products of the West, many of them born of New England inventiveness, are flowing back to New England along the highways of commerce."

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 1.—A large force of Zapatistas was defeated by Carranza troops under Gen. Cesario Castro at Acatlan Wednesday, says a cable message to the Mexican consulate here.

Several hundred Zapatistas were killed, including Gen. Rodolfo Rodriguez, Manuel Lezama and Manuel Aguilar. Six machine guns and a quantity of war material were captured.

## Women Ministers.

The concern expressed in a sermon at Grace church, New York, last Sunday, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Tennessee, lest women, "grown active in business and politics," should some time actually intrude upon the Christian ministry, will amuse the people of several Christian denominations in this country and in England who have already become accustomed to the activities of women in the pulpit.

It is possible, of course, that Bishop Gailor, in his thought, limits the term "Christian ministry" to the Church of England and the Protestant church of the United States—in which case he may be justified in assuming that there are no women "ministers." However, the ordinary thought on the subject is not so exclusive; and whether or not any ordination, outside Bishop Gailor's church is to be regarded as valid, many women have certainly been solemnly ordained to the ministry. The Unitarian church leads in this respect. It has at present twenty ordained ministers who are women, and the greater number of them are in active charge of parishes.